

Professional Services Contract Clause On-Call Contracts - With No DBE Goal

Federal-aid Contracts Only

A. Nondiscrimination

1. During the performance of this Contract, the Consultant, for itself, its Subconsultants, assignees and successors shall:
 - a. Not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex and shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 in the performance of this Contract. Failure by the Consultant to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this Contract, which may result in the termination of this Contract, disqualification from proposing on other Contracts or other remedy as the State deems appropriate.
 - b. Comply with Executive Order 2009-09, "Prohibition of Discrimination in Employment by Government Contractors and Subcontractors," which is hereby included in its entirety by reference and considered a part of this Contract.
 - c. Comply with the provisions of Executive Order 11246, entitled "Equal Employment Opportunity," as amended by Executive Order 11375, and as supplemented in Department of Labor Regulations (41 CFR Part 60). Said provisions are made applicable by reference and are hereinafter considered a part of this Contract.
 - d. Post in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment, the following notice:

"It is the policy of this company not to discriminate against any employee, or applicant for employment, because of race, color, religion, creed, national origin, sex, age, handicapped, or disabled veterans and Vietnam era veterans. Such actions shall include, but are not limited to: employment, upgrading, demotion, transfer, recruitment, or recruitment advertising; laying-off or termination; rates of pay or other compensation; and selection for training, and on-the-job training. Also, it is the policy to ensure and maintain a working environment free of harassment, intimidation and coercion."
 - e. Comply with the Regulations relative to nondiscrimination in Federally-assisted programs of the U.S. Department of Transportation (hereinafter USDOT), 49 CFR Part 21, as they may be amended from time to time, (hereinafter referred to as the Regulations), which are herein incorporated by reference and made a part of this Contract.
 - f. Not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, sex, or national origin in the selection and retention of Subconsultants, including procurement of materials and leases of equipment. The Consultant shall not participate either directly or indirectly in the discrimination prohibited by Section 21.5 of the Regulations, including employment practices.
 - g. In all solicitations either by competitive bidding or negotiations made by the Consultant for work to be performed under a subcontract, including procurement of materials or leases of equipment, notify each potential Subconsultant or supplier of the Consultant's obligations under this Contract and the Regulations relative to nondiscrimination on the ground of race, color, or national origin.
 - h. Provide all information and reports required by the Regulations or directives issued pursuant thereto, and shall permit access to its books, records, accounts, other sources of information and its facilities as may be determined by the State to be pertinent to ascertain compliance with such Regulations, orders and instructions. Where any information required of a Consultant is in the

exclusive possession of another who fails or refuses to furnish this information, the Consultant shall so certify to the State as appropriate, and shall set forth what efforts it has made to obtain the information.

2. In the event of the Consultant's noncompliance with the NONDISCRIMINATION provision (Section A) of this Contract, the State shall impose such Contract sanctions as the State or FHWA may determine to be appropriate, including but not limited to:
 - a. Withholding of payments to the Consultant under the Contract until the Consultant complies, and/or;
 - b. Cancellation, termination, or suspension of the Contract, in whole or in part.
3. The Consultant shall include the provisions of paragraph 1.a. through 1.h. in every subcontract with Subconsultants, DBEs and non-DBEs, including procurement of materials and equipment leases, unless exempt by the Regulations or directives issued pursuant thereto.
4. The Consultant shall take such action with respect to any Subconsultants or procurement as the State or the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), FHWA and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions including sanctions for noncompliance. Provided, however, that in the event the Consultant becomes involved in or is threatened with litigation with a Subconsultant or supplier as a result of such direction, the Consultant may request the State to enter into such litigation to protect the interests of the State, and in addition, the Consultant may request the United States to enter into such litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

B. Affirmative Action

The Consultant shall take the following affirmative action steps with respect to securing supplies, equipment or services under the terms of this Contract.

1. Include qualified firms owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals on solicitation lists.
2. Assure that firms owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals are solicited whenever they are potential sources.
3. When economically feasible, dividing total requirements into smaller tasks or quantities so as to permit maximum participation by firms owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.
4. Where the requirement permits, establish delivery schedules which shall encourage participation by firms owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.
5. Use the services and assistance of ADOT DBE Supportive Services Program, the Small Business Administration, the Office of Minority Business Enterprise of the Department of Commerce and the Community Services Administration as needed.

C. Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises – Commitment, Compliance and Reporting

1. The Department has established a Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) program in accordance with the regulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), 49 CFR Part 26. ADOT has received federal financial assistance from the USDOT and as a condition of receiving this assistance, ADOT has signed an assurance that it shall comply with 49 CFR Part 26.

It is ADOT's policy to ensure that DBEs, as defined in 49 CFR Part 26, have an equal opportunity to receive and participate in federally-funded contracts. It is also ADOT's policy to:

- a. Ensure nondiscrimination in the award and administration of federally-funded contracts;
- b. Create a level playing field on which DBEs can compete fairly for federally-funded contracts;

- c. Ensure that the DBE program is narrowly tailored in accordance with applicable law;
- d. Ensure that only firms that fully meet 49 CFR Part 26 eligibility requirements are counted as DBEs;
- e. Help remove barriers to the participation of DBEs in federally-funded contracts;
- f. Assist in the development of firms that can compete successfully in the marketplace; and
- g. Facilitate and encourage participation by Small Business Concerns (SBCs) in ADOT contracts. ADOT encourages Consultants to take reasonable steps to eliminate obstacles to SBC's participation and to utilize SBCs in performing contracts. See Section E.

The Federal regulations require a recipient of federal highway funding to implement an approved DBE Program that consists of establishing a statewide DBE utilization goal that uses race-neutral means to the maximum feasible extent to achieve the goal. Where race-neutral measures prove inadequate to achieve the goal, the State is required to use race-conscious measures, such as a DBE participation goal for individual contracts.

The Department has established an overall annual goal for DBE participation on Federal-aid contracts. The Department intends to meet the goal with a combination of race-conscious efforts and race-neutral efforts. Race-conscious participation occurs where the Consultant uses a percentage of DBEs to meet a contract specified goal. Race-neutral efforts are those that are, or can be, used to assist all small businesses or increase opportunities for all small businesses.

The Consultant is required to adhere to the commitment made to utilize certified Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE) as indicated in the firm's Statement of Qualifications (SOQ) or subsequently agreed to by the State during negotiations. The State, at its discretion on a case-by-case basis, may waive the above limitations.

2. DBE GOAL/COMMITMENT AND DOCUMENTATION:

No DBE goal has been set on this Contract. The Consultant IS ENCOURAGED to voluntarily obtain DBE participation on this Contract to help ADOT meet its overall DBE goal.

3. COMPLIANCE:

This Contract is subject to DBE compliance tracking for the Consultant and its Subconsultants. Lower-tier Subconsultants and Vendors are required to provide any requested DBE Contract compliance-related data in hard copy or electronically as determined by the State, including written agreements between the Consultant and Subconsultant DBEs. The Consultant shall report the amount earned by and paid to each DBE and non-DBE Subconsultants working on the project for the preceding month on each monthly Progress Payment Report. The Consultant is responsible for ensuring that the Consultant and all its Subconsultants and lower-tier Subconsultants have completed all requested items and that their contact information is accurate and up-to-date.

4. REPORTING AND SANCTIONS:

- a. ADOT is required to collect DBE participation data on all Federal-aid projects, whether or not there is a stated DBE goal/commitment on this Contract. Therefore, the Consultant shall report the monthly payments made to all DBE, non-DBE Subconsultants and Direct Expense Vendors, including all lower-tier Subconsultants, for labor, equipment, and materials. If the Consultant and its Subconsultants do not provide all required DBE usage and payment information with the monthly Progress Payment Reports (PPRs) submittals for the preceding month, and complete its

monthly audit and reporting of payments to DBEs and non-DBEs in the DBE System, the State shall deduct \$1,000 for each delinquent report, whether from the Consultant or any of its Subconsultants, from the progress payment for the current month, not as a penalty but as liquidated damages. If by the following month, the required DBE payment information for the previous month has still not been provided, the State shall deduct an additional \$1,000 for each delinquent report. Such deductions shall continue for each subsequent month that the Consultant or its Subconsultants fail to provide the required payment information.

- b. The Consultant, Subconsultants, lower-tiered Subconsultants and Vendors shall confirm the payments received from ADOT and/or the Consultant through ADOT DBE Contract & Labor Compliance Management System (DBE System).
- c. After execution of this Contract and before the first Payment Report/Invoice is submitted to the (LPA/Subrecipient or Procurement Name), the Consultant is required to log into the DBE System and enter the name, contact information, and subcontract amounts for all Subconsultants, lower-tier Subconsultants and Direct Expense vendors performing any work on the project to help ADOT track and monitor payments to DBE and non-DBE Subconsultants on the project and to confirm that the scope of services and commitments made via the DBE Intended Participation Affidavits are being met.
- d. All DBE and non-DBE subcontracting activities and payments shall be reported by the Consultant. All DBE subcontracting activities will be counted toward DBE participation. This includes lower-tier subcontracting activities regardless of whether or not the DBE is under contract with another DBE.

D. Counting DBE Participation

In counting the DBE participation, the Department shall apply the rules in 49 CFR §26.55 (APPENDIX) as a supplement herein. The firm shall count only the value of the work actually performed by the DBE toward DBE goals. No credit shall be allowed for shipping, manufacturing or supply.

1. Contracts created to artificially create DBE participation are not acceptable; the arrangement shall be within normal industry practices. The DBE shall perform a commercially useful function.
2. Count the entire amount of that portion of a Contract (or other Contract not covered by paragraph (2) of this section) that is performed by the DBE's own forces. Firms shall include the cost of supplies and materials obtained by the DBE for the work on the Contract, including supplies purchased or equipment leased by the DBE (except supplies and equipment the DBE Subconsultant purchases or leases from the Consultant or its affiliate).
3. Count the entire amount of fees or commissions charged by a DBE firm for providing a bona fide service, such as professional, technical, consultant, or managerial services, or for providing bonds or insurance specially required for the performance of a DOT-assisted contract, toward DBE goals, provided the fee is determined to be reasonable and not excessive as compared with the fees customarily allowed for similar services.
4. When a DBE subcontracts part of the work of its contract to another firm, the value of the subcontracted work may be counted toward DBE goals only if the lower-tier Subconsultant is itself a DBE. Work that a DBE subcontracts to a non-DBE does not count toward DBE goals.
5. It is presumed that the DBE is not performing a **commercially useful function** if: (a) a DBE does not perform or exercise responsibility for **at least 30 percent (30%)** of the total cost of its Contract with its

own work force; or (b) the DBE subcontracts a greater portion of the work of a Contract than would be expected on the basis of normal industry practice for the type of work involved.

E. Participation by Small Business Concerns (SBCs)

It is ADOT's policy to facilitate and encourage participation by Small Business Concerns (SBCs) in ADOT contracts. ADOT encourages Consultants to take reasonable steps to eliminate obstacles to SBC's participation and to utilize SBCs in performing contracts.

Consultant shall take all reasonable steps to remove obstacles to SBC participation in the contract. ADOT encourages the Consultant to utilize SBCs. SBCs are registered in the Arizona Unified Transportation Registration and Certification System (AZ UTRACS).

APPENDIX

TITLE 49 - TRANSPORTATION Subtitle A – Office of the Secretary of Transportation

PART 26 PARTICIPATION BY DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

[Code of Federal Regulations]; [Title 49, Volume 1]; [Revised as of October 1, 2008]
From the U.S. Government Printing Office via GPO Access; [CITE: 49CFR26.55]; [Page 300-302]

Subpart C Goals, Good Faith Efforts, and Counting

§26.55 - How is DBE participation counted toward goals?

- (a) When a DBE participates in a contract, you count only the value of the work actually performed by the DBE toward DBE goals.
 - (1) Count the entire amount of that portion of a construction contract (or other contract not covered by paragraph (a)(2) of this section) that is performed by the DBE's own forces. Include the cost of supplies and materials obtained by the DBE for the work of the contract, including supplies purchased or equipment leased by the DBE (except supplies and equipment the DBE subcontractor purchases or leases from the prime contractor or its affiliate).
 - (2) Count the entire amount of fees or commissions charged by a DBE firm for providing a bona fide service, such as professional, technical, consultant, or managerial services, or for providing bonds or insurance specifically required for the performance of a DOT-assisted contract, toward DBE goals, provided you determine the fee to be reasonable and not excessive as compared with fees customarily allowed for similar services.
 - (3) When a DBE subcontracts part of the work of its contract to another firm, the value of the subcontracted work may be counted toward DBE goals only if the DBE's subcontractor is itself a DBE. Work that a DBE subcontracts to a non-DBE firm does not count toward DBE goals.
- (b) When a DBE performs as a participant in a joint venture, count a portion of the total dollar value of the contract equal to the distinct, clearly defined portion of the work of the contract that the DBE performs with its own forces toward DBE goals.
- (c) Count expenditures to a DBE contractor toward DBE goals only if the DBE is performing a commercially useful function on that contract.
 - (1) A DBE performs a commercially useful function when it is responsible for execution of the work of the contract and is carrying out its responsibilities by actually performing, managing, and supervising the work involved. To perform a commercially useful function, the DBE shall also be responsible, with respect to materials and supplies used on the contract, for negotiating price, determining quality and quantity, ordering the material, and installing (where applicable) and paying for the material itself. To determine whether a DBE is performing a commercially useful function, you shall evaluate the amount of work subcontracted, industry practices, whether the amount the firm is to be paid under the contract is commensurate with the work it is actually performing and the DBE credit claimed for its performance of the work, and other relevant factors.
 - (2) A DBE does not perform a commercially useful function if its role is limited to that of an extra participant in a transaction, contract, or project through which funds are passed in order to obtain the appearance of DBE participation. In determining whether a DBE is such an extra participant, you shall examine similar transactions, particularly those in which DBEs do not participate.
 - (3) If a DBE does not perform or exercise responsibility for **at least 30 percent** of the total cost of its contract with its own work force, or the DBE subcontracts a greater portion of the work of a contract than would be expected on the basis of normal industry practice for the type of work involved, you must presume that it is not performing a commercially useful function.

- (4) When a DBE is presumed not to be performing a commercially useful function as provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, the DBE may present evidence to rebut this presumption. You may determine that the firm is performing a commercially useful function given the type of work involved and normal industry practices.
- (5) Your decisions on commercially useful function matters are subject to review by the concerned operating administration, but are not administratively appealable to DOT.
- (d) Use the following factors in determining whether a DBE trucking company is performing a commercially useful function:
 - (1) The DBE shall be responsible for the management and supervision of the entire trucking operation for which it is responsible on a particular contract, and there cannot be a contrived arrangement for the purpose of meeting DBE goals.
 - (2) The DBE shall itself own and operate at least one fully licensed, insured, and operational truck used on the contract.
 - (3) The DBE receives credit for the total value of the transportation services it provides on the contract using trucks it owns, insures, and operates using drivers it employs.
 - (4) The DBE may lease trucks from another DBE firm, including an owner-operator who is certified as a DBE. The DBE who leases trucks from another DBE receives credit for the total value of the transportation services the lessee DBE provides on the contract.
 - (5) The DBE may also lease trucks from a non-DBE firm, including from an owner-operator. The DBE who leases trucks from a non-DBE is entitled to credit for the total value of transportation services provided by non-DBE lessees not to exceed the value of transportation services provided by DBE-owned trucks on the contract. Additional participation by non-DBE lessees receives credit only for the fee or commission it receives as a result of the lease arrangement. If a recipient chooses this approach, it shall obtain written consent from the appropriate Department Operating Administration.

Example to this paragraph (d)(5): DBE Firm X uses two (2) of its own trucks on a contract. It leases two (2) trucks from DBE Firm Y and six (6) trucks from non-DBE Firm Z. DBE credit would be awarded for the total value of transportation services provided by Firm X and Firm Y, and may also be awarded for the total value of transportation services provided by four (4) of the six (6) trucks provided by Firm Z. In all, full credit would be allowed for the participation of eight (8) trucks. With respect to the other two trucks provided by Firm Z, DBE credit could be awarded only for the fees or commissions pertaining to those trucks Firm X receives as a result of the lease with Firm Z.

- (6) For purposes of this paragraph (d), a lease shall indicate that the DBE has exclusive use of and control over the truck. This does not preclude the leased truck from working for others during the term of the lease with the consent of the DBE, so long as the lease gives the DBE absolute priority for use of the leased truck. Leased trucks shall display the name and identification number of the DBE.
- (e) Count expenditures with DBEs for materials or supplies toward DBE goals as provided in the following:
 - (1) (i) If the materials or supplies are obtained from a DBE manufacturer, count 100 percent of the cost of the materials or supplies toward DBE goals.
 - (ii) For purposes of this paragraph (e)(1), a manufacturer is a firm that operates or maintains a factory or establishment that produces, on the premises, the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment required under the contract and of the general character described by the specifications.
 - (2) (i) If the materials or supplies are purchased from a DBE regular dealer, count 60 percent of the cost of the materials or supplies toward DBE goals.
 - (ii) For purposes of this section, a regular dealer is a firm that owns, operates, or maintains a store, warehouse, or other establishment in which the materials, supplies, articles or equipment of the general character described by the specifications and required under the contract are bought, kept in stock, and regularly sold or leased to the public in the usual course of business.
 - (A) To be a regular dealer, the firm shall be an established, regular business that engages, as its principal business and under its own name, in the purchase and sale or lease of the products in question.
 - (B) A person may be a regular dealer in such bulk items as petroleum products, steel, cement, gravel, stone, or asphalt without owning, operating, or maintaining a place of business as

provided in this paragraph (e)(2)(ii) if the person both owns and operates distribution equipment for the products. Any supplementing of regular dealers' own distribution equipment shall be by a long-term lease agreement and not on an ad hoc or contract-by-contract basis.

- (C) Packagers, brokers, manufacturers' representatives, or other persons who arrange or expedite transactions are not regular dealers within the meaning of this paragraph (e)(2).
- (3) With respect to materials or supplies purchased from a DBE which is neither a manufacturer nor a regular dealer, count the entire amount of fees or commissions charged for assistance in the procurement of the materials and supplies, or fees or transportation charges for the delivery of materials or supplies required on a job site, toward DBE goals, provided you determine the fees to be reasonable and not excessive as compared with fees customarily allowed for similar services. Do not count any portion of the cost of the materials and supplies themselves toward DBE goals, however.
- (f) If a firm is not currently certified as a DBE in accordance with the standards of subpart D of this part at the time of the execution of the contract, do not count the firm's participation toward any DBE goals, except as provided for in Sec. 26.87(i).
- (g) Do not count the dollar value of work performed under a contract with a firm after it has ceased to be certified toward your overall goal.
- (h) Do not count the participation of a DBE subcontractor toward a contractor's final compliance with its DBE obligations on a contract until the amount being counted has actually been paid to the DBE.

[64 FR 5126, Feb. 2, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 68951, Nov. 15, 2000; 68 FR 35554, June 16, 2003]